

## SCHOOLS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND PORTO RICO

Asheville, North Carolina,  
December 9, 1918.Hon. Finis E. Garrett,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Garrett:

Referring to the subject of schools in the Philippines and Porto Rico, I beg to lay before you in writing the plan we discussed when together.

The true measure of responsibility is opportunity, and we have opportunities which lay upon us an obligation which we cannot in good conscience ignore. Our presence in the Philippine Islands brings us into close geographical connection with all the Orient, and the importance of our political connection with Asia is largely increased by the spread of democratic ideas. Having promised ultimate independence to the Filipinos, we are in a position to give instruction in the principles of popular government and, as a result of the war, the world looks to us more and more for advice in governmental matters.

I respectfully submit that we ought to have at Manila, unless there is more available place on the Islands, a university fully prepared to give to the educated Filipinos and students from China and other parts of the Orient the best possible statement of the principles of free institution and the fundamental things in the civilization which we are developing. I know of no greater service that we can render to the peoples of the Orient than to place before them the ideals that have guided us and the principles upon which we have built.

We could also include instruction in history, literature and language of the Oriental countries so that Americans desiring to visit, or to fit themselves for work in, the Orient could finish their course at the Manila university where, in addition to special training, they could add to their knowledge by association with students from these countries.

This, in general, is the plan which it seems to me we ought to adopt, and this is an opportune time for its inauguration.

At Porto Rico we reach another part of the world, namely; Latin America. Porto Rico is the outpost on the south, and a university there would draw young men from Latin America, who, without leaving the Spanish surroundings with which they are familiar, could acquaint themselves with all that is best in our life and customs; and Americans desiring to carry our commerce into Central and South America could there best acquaint themselves with the language and the customs of our southern neighbors.

The expense of maintaining these two institutions would be insignificant compared with the advantages which they would bring to us, as well as to those whom we are trying to reach.

It might be wise to include in the university faculty prominent representatives of the educational systems of the nations which we are trying to reach—educators from the Philippine Islands, China and Japan in the Manila university, and educators from Latin America at the Porto Rico university.

If your committee can secure the adoption of such a plan in the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, the idea will soon extend to the Canal Zone, which ought to be a center for the dissemination of American influence and it would probably lead, later, to the development of similar institutions at points in the United States which come in closest contact with Spanish speaking peoples on the south. Your committee would seem to be in position to make the beginning.

Appreciating the interest that you have taken in the matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. J. BRYAN.

## STILL VINDICATING BRYAN

It is interesting news that comes from Paris that the President is to utilize a policy of William J. Bryan in framing his plan for a League of Nations to make future wars difficult.

When Mr. Bryan became Secretary of State he set himself to the task of bringing the nations into an agreement to arbitrate differences that might arise between them and the United States. The fundamental condition of numerous treaties he negotiated was that a year's investigation of disputes should precede a declaration of war.

Mr. Bryan argued that wars often were the result of hot blood—sometimes they resulted

because one nation, feeling itself better prepared, undertook to strike before its opponent could get ready. Wars would rarely result, he said, if the disputes could be submitted to twelve months' cool and deliberate analysis.

It has often been said that if these Bryan treaties had existed between all the nations before the European war it could not have occurred, assuming that no nation would treat them as scraps of paper.

Germany, however, spoiled what was regarded as Mr. Bryan's Utopia. Most of the other larger nations agreed to these treaties. But Germany refused to bind herself even with the United States to follow Mr. Bryan's formula. Her excuse was that she could not refuse to sign similar treaty with England, perhaps with other nations, and that she might discover herself in a straight jacket which would prove fatal.

The real reason was of course that she was even then contemplating war—feverishly hast-

ening her preparations against the Day when she found the excuse to strike—and, as we know now, her idea was to catch her enemies at a disadvantage and crush them swiftly and decisively.

Hindsight is better than foresight—especially German foresight. If the Bryan formula had been in universal effect the world would have been spared the frightful four years' tragedy and Germany would still be going forward by leaps and bounds toward the economic mastery of the world. Now she is broken, bankrupt, ruined—with no moral prestige anywhere.

Meantime the inclusion of the Bryan formula in the Wilson League of Nations plan will be another vindication of the far-sighted statesman who conceived it. It is remarkable how many of his policies, once derided and denounced as vagaries of a dreamer and as impracticable, are coming to be regarded as the creations of sane statesmanship.—New Orleans (La.) States.

## Luncheon to Mr. Bryan

The proclamation issued at Washington on January 29 by Acting Secretary of State, Honorable Frank L. Polk, announcing the adoption of the eighteenth amendment to the federal constitution forbidding the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of all alcoholic beverages after January 16 next was, indeed, a notable event.

After the signing of the proclamation in the presence of a company of leaders including United States senators, congressmen and heads of various temperance organizations, photographs of the company were taken in the room where the document was signed and a luncheon was given in the Lafayette Hotel in honor of Colonel William Jennings Bryan by the National Dry Federation of which he is President. Seldom, if ever, in proportion to the numbers present, was a more distinguished or representative company of temperance workers assembled than gathered at this luncheon. Among them were a cabinet officer, heads of government departments, United States senators, congressmen and others of national prominence in the reform, together with the wives of many of the men. Charles Scanlon, general secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Temperance and of the National Dry Federation, was the host of the occasion and presided. At his right was Colonel Bryan, the guest of honor, at his left, Hon. Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, who has done so much for temperance. To the right of Mr. Bryan was Mrs. Daniels and on the left of Secretary Daniels was Commissioner Roper of the internal revenue department. Others at the head of the table were Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post and Hon. Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs. On both sides of the long table completing the "U" shaped arrangement came United States senators and their wives, congressmen, and their wives and other notable guests.

## PRESENTING THE CUP

After a brief address of high merit by Secretary Daniels, who was compelled to leave a little early to attend to important official affairs, Mr. Scanlon spoke in part as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: The National Dry Federation, under whose auspices this luncheon is given and of which Colonel Bryan is president, welcomes you to this board and appreciates the honor of your presence.

"We may be either too close or too far away to appreciate the magnitude of a mountain or the significance of an event. It is entirely possible that we may be too close to ratification of the national prohibition amendment to realize either its present or prospective importance. A sociological revolution has taken place the like of which has not before occurred in any nation comparable to our own. For the first time in history a great free people have of their own sovereign will arisen and cast off this evil thing which runs away in Alpine ranges to the very ends of the earth and almost to the beginning of mankind.

"For more than a hundred years the struggle has been in progress. Many factors have contributed to the present and final triumph. Some of the more important organizations which have

been in continuous existence to the present time taken in chronological order are the Sons of Temperance, founded in 1842, the Independent Order of Good Templars, established in 1851, the National Temperance Society, founded in 1856, the Prohibition Party, in 1869, the National W. C. T. U., in 1874, the Presbyterian Board of Temperance, in 1881, the Anti-Saloon League, in 1893, the International Reform Bureau, in 1895, and various other denominational agencies, some earlier and some later, all of which contributed to the final result. Finally came the National Dry Federation, a union of thirty-eight religious, reform and civic organizations, representing in aggregate more than twenty millions of people. While the Federation is one of the youngest of the organizations, it furnished a plan of co-operation for many organizations which would have been less effective acting separately than in union with others and demonstrated the potency of united religious influence. The Federation now merges into the International Prohibition Confederation and takes its place in history with others that are entering the world conflict.

"The battle of the ages has been fought and won. We enter upon a new era in the history of the race for never before has there been a fair demonstration on a large scale of what a high civilization can do and be freed from the degenerating influence of alcoholism. Henceforth, children of our nation will not only have the right to be well born, but they will be better born than those who have preceded them with the fiery taint of alcohol in their blood.

"One of the great leaders in this holy crusade, a prophet, a statesman and a reformer is our guest of honor today.

"In the Valley of the Zermott in Switzerland long before the morning light can be seen elsewhere, the glow of the coming day is foretold in the fiery glow that gilds the majestic crest of the Matterhorn. There are souls who live on such lofty levels of good will to their fellowmen, that to them in advance to others seem to be given intimations of the desire and purpose of Providence to accomplish something of good to the human race. Such a man we call a prophet, and in that sense our guest of honor today is a prophet.

"A statesman is a man of broad vision, deep sympathy, intelligent understanding, unselfish purpose and patriotic desire to serve his country in a large way in civic affairs. In this high sense, our guest of honor today is a statesman.

"In the far west of our own country I have seen turbulent streams that once carried ruin in their wake as they rushed in violence down the mountain side but when reformed by the constructive genius of man, made music in many mills and clothed wide deserts in living green. A reformer, therefore, is not one who desires to deprive his fellowmen of something they have and enjoy, unless the possession or enjoyment is injurious to themselves or to others. Rather, he is a man who labors to direct the energies of his country and his countrymen into channels of usefulness and blessing. In that sense our guest of honor today is a reformer.

"Colonel Bryan, on behalf of the Dry Federation, it is my duty and privilege to present to you this loving cup of gold and silver in the